

Proposal For Future Handling Of Pima Planting Seed Supply

The Salt River valley has gained an enviable reputation as being the only cotton producing region of appreciable extent, with a constant pure seed supply available as a result. The value of this fact is emphasized when one considers the condition in the cotton belt of the southeastern states and in other west, where it is increasingly difficult year after year to obtain planting seed which can be depended upon to reproduce characteristics which are desired.

The Salt River valley situation is by no means a result of chance, but is the result of a great deal of consistent, careful work on the part of various agencies, particularly the United States department of agriculture and its local co-operators such as the Tempe Cotton Exchange, a farmers' co-operative organization which was formed early in the history of the commercialization of the American Egyptian cotton. The Pima cotton industry has been remarkably well established, but its maintenance will never be a finished job as long as Pima is grown.

A great deal of work looking toward a supply of pure seed for the Salt River valley for the 1921 planting season has been done since June, 1920. In 1920 planting season an unfortunate situation arose which required the use of a large quantity of oil mill seed in sufficient pure seed being available for general planting. As a result a goodly number of off type plants have appeared some of which are of the short staple or Upland type. While these plants have in no way affected the commercial value of the Pima, but this year, their effect in hybridizing among Pima plants are being perpetuated through the seed supply will unquestionably result in a serious deterioration of the qualities for which Pima is famous.

Therefore, a plan was worked out under a suggestive outline, given by Dr. H. Kearney, the originator of both the Pima and Yuma varieties of American Egyptian cotton, for a supply of pure Pima planting seed for 1921, in the hope that no other seed would be used and that the entire Pima district would be on as pure a basis after the season of 1921 as it has ever been. Experience in the Salt River valley has definitely disproven the old idea that seed would "run out" of its own accord and has just as definitely proven that Pima cotton seed protected from admixture with other varieties and types will remain perfectly true to type.

Comparisons have been made from time to time with Pima cotton seed grown in the season of 1911 from the original Pima plant and no difference can be noted even by experts whose ability to recognize the slightest variation from the true Pima characteristics is one of second nature.

The following is taken from correspondence from Dr. Kearney which was written in 1920: "When Pima cotton was first introduced into the Salt River valley, the federal de-

partment of agriculture, in co-operation with the Tempe Cotton Exchange, adopted a plan which has been followed up to the present time. This involved the roguing each year by agents of the department of a limited acreage, the product from which was ginned in a separate gin, and the resulting seed was sacked and labeled. This seed was planted the following year in a solid block of land in the Tempe district, and no other seed was planted in this block. The seed from this increase block, sufficient for about 75,000 acres, was used for general planting throughout the valley in the second year after the roguing was done.

"This year, owing to the great increase of acreage and the extensive replanting necessitated by the unfavorable spring weather, the increase seed from the Tempe district has proved totally inadequate and the farmers had to resort to the oil mills for seed for replanting. Much of this seed was not of low viability but contained a certain percentage of short staple and of hybridized seed, and as a result off type plants have appeared in fields all over the valley, so that it is a serious question where to turn for pure planting seed for next year's crop.

To meet the new conditions the planting seed program must be broadened and modified. The following suggestions are offered:

"1. Some existing, or perhaps a new organization of cotton growers, valley-wide in scope, should be organized with the federal and state agricultural authorities in all matters relating to planting seed supply, and should assume all expense incident to the work.

"2. Rogued seed will be furnished by a limited acreage, preferably not more than 100 acres, which will be rogued each year by experts detailed by the federal department or the state station or by both institutions co-operatively.

"3. Inspected seed will be furnished by planting the first year after roguing, the seed from the rogued field or fields in one or more blocks within which no other seed is planted, these blocks being surrounded by fields grown from inspected seed of the preceding year.

"4. Certified seed will be furnished by planting the second year after roguing, in at least four districts with nothing but inspected seed. These districts will each be large enough to utilize the full capacity of a 10 stand gin which shall handle only certified seed. Assuming the capacity of each of these gins to be sufficient to furnish seed for planting 75,000 acres, a supply of certified seed sufficient to plant a commercial acreage of 300,000 will be available the third year after roguing. It will require several years to have the plan outlined above in full operation.

In order to adapt Dr. Kearney's program to the existing conditions as nearly as possible for the 1921 season, the Maricopa County Farm bureau executive committee, after advising with state and federal authorities, looked up the available seed which would qualify under the description of certified seed outlined in Dr. Kearney's statement. The only existing fields proved to be those owned by members of the Tempe Cotton Exchange, the Goodyear branch of the Southwest Cotton company, and a portion of the Litchfield ranch of the Southwest Cotton company.

The characteristics of the cotton from which this seed was to be obtained were: first, solid blocks of cotton planted only from inspected seed as described above; second, entire freedom from any contamination such as short staple plants of Pima hybrids; third, facilities for ginning in gins which would handle only this sort of cotton with no danger whatever of gin mixing with cotton from oil mill sources; fourth, seed of good germination and with no apparent disqualifying features.

The pure seed committee appointed by the farm bureau, in turn appointed a sub-committee which should inspect all fields that qualified as capable of possible certification. Representative portions of each of these fields were inspected by this sub-committee and no evidence of contamination was found in any field which is being certified for 1921 planting. This sub-committee was accompanied by Dr. Kearney in all its work. In the name of the sub-committee, H. C. Heard, county agricultural agent, a member of both the seed committee and the sub-committee, was asked to certify the seed which met the requirements.

The term "certification" can be made to mean almost anything in connection

with the seed business. In the present case certification of the cotton seed for the 1921 crop means that the seed committee certifies to the fact that the fields were commercially pure Pima and that they found no evidence of contamination. The committee has on file affidavits from Howard Heon of the Tempe Cotton Exchange, and S. H. Hastings of the Southwest Cotton company, who have been in charge of seed distribution for their respective companies, that the certification tags were placed only on sacks from the fields certified.

To insure seed of satisfactory germination, 60 samples from the Tempe Exchange, were submitted to the laboratory of the bureau of plant industry, and 40 samples from the Southwest Cotton company were sent to the same source for analysis. The average germination of the Tempe seed was 93 1/2 per cent, while the lowest sample was 88 per cent. The average germination of seed from the Southwest Cotton company was 90 per cent with the lowest 83 1/2 per cent.

In view of the fact that a germination of 85 per cent is almost invariably accepted as very good, the germination of the certified seed is better than could ordinarily be expected. Of all the samples from the Tempe Exchange, only four gave a germination percentage below 90 and only two samples from the Southwest Cotton company gave a percentage lower than 85 per cent.

The report of the pure seed committee of the Maricopa county farm bureau was submitted to the executive committee of the farm bureau, Saturday, Feb. 12, and was unanimously accepted by the members present. The farm bureau considers this matter of the utmost importance to the cotton industry of the community, and it is expected as a result of their efforts to purify the seed supply of the Salt River valley that there will never be a commercial deterioration of the standard of quality of Pima cotton.

The plan is intended to completely remove all jeopardy which was imminent this summer when short staple plants were found in scores of fields throughout the Salt River valley, a source of impurity which if allowed to continue to multiply would depreciate the annual value of Salt River valley cotton to the extent of millions of dollars.

Fifty years ago 225,000,000 paper collars were consumed annually in the United States.

Since 1912 the hourly wage of iron and steel workers has increased 231 per cent.



Prof. I. D. Payne, superintendent of the training school will leave this week for Atlantic City, where he will read a paper before the National Educational association.

Flagstaff President Here President L. B. McMullen of the Flagstaff Normal spent the week end with Dr. Matthews. Both had been working upon matters under consideration by the state board of education.

Robert J. Pritchard, former editor of the Student, and at present at the head of the chamber of commerce at Gallup, N. M., came over from Phoenix to staff meeting Monday night. Mr. Pritchard was presenting the wishes of the Gallup people to the legislature concerning the routing of roads through northern Arizona.

General Assembly The general assembly was held Monday morning, Feb. 14. Captain Irish announced that there would be a baseball game Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of tryouts. We are expecting a good baseball season, because the prospects for a good team are excellent.

Miss Anderson conducted the program which was an entertainment given by

the Kalakagathia Campfire Girls. It represented the characteristics of the work being done the previous month. Studies were taken up concerning four departments of Indian lore. Many songs were sung in the Indian language, as song are a very important factor in an Indian's life, because by them he expresses his feelings toward everything. Miss Joyce Williams gave an interesting talk on Indian music. Miss Frieda Zohn, Miss Helen Whitlaw talked about primitive communication. Miss Louise Bukencamp illustrated picture writing on a blackboard. Miss Dorothy Wilson told about Indian dances; she also gave two dances, the "Lone Hunter" and the "Storm Cloud." All the girls joined in the dances, the "Corn Dance" and the "Snake Dance."

Tennis Some very lively and exciting games of tennis were played Friday afternoon, Feb. 11, between Phoenix High school and Tempe Normal. Both double and single sets were played. The girls' double sets were played by Miss Eleanor Clark and Miss Hazel Crouse of Phoenix and Miss Ruth Jones and Miss Ethel Burton of the Normal. At the

end of the first set the score was 6-9 in favor of the normal. The second set ended with a score of 6-4 in favor of the normal girls.

The boys' double sets were played by John Willis and Lee Fritz of Phoenix and Charles Rollins and Tony Bowte of the normal. Both sets ended with scores of 7-6 in favor of the normal. The singles played were Viola Lucas of the normal and Gertrude Moore of Phoenix, the scores being 8-6 and 7-5 in favor of Phoenix.

Farris Buckles of the normal competed with Hamlin of Phoenix, the scores being 6-4 and 7-5 in favor of Phoenix.

Y. W. C. A. Notes A large crowd attended the Ford sale on Wednesday, Feb. 16. The lobby

of the Arts building was beautifully decorated with green boughs and valentine hearts. There was a wonderful display of home cooked food, which filled the tables of several rows. Music was played during the sale.

A patriotic program was given at the regular Y. W. meeting on Thursday. Four minute speeches were given by the following: "Getting Ready," by Dorothy Wilson; "Facing Things Squarely," Vera Douglas; "Spirit of Democracy," Alice Redden; "Democracy in Practice," Bess Darling; "Loyalty," Ruth Douglas. The selection "A Man's Man for All o' That" was read by Melva Quillin. Patriotic music was sung.

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WORKING WOMEN AND SAVING

The woman who works is probably a member of the most ambitious class of human beings in the world. She may be working (as most of them are), because she must do so in order to live, but every woman who works has dreams and ambitions for the future which, if they become realities, will require money for their execution. Some working women plan to buy themselves a little store or shop, others are working to secure a better education so that they may secure more congenial employment and a higher place in the world, while others have ambitions of a home of their own in which to exercise their domestic instincts.

Every one of these ambitions, to be realized to the fullest extent, requires money, and the one sure way of acquiring this money is to save so that when the time comes to buy the store or shop, go to college, or to marry, the necessary funds will be available for the financing of either enterprise.

This bank offers exceptional facilities to working women in the Savings Department, and especially invites the Savings Accounts of women who work. It sometimes requires a little self denial to start, but once started, a Savings Account grows steadily and rapidly.

Start Your Savings Account On Your First Pay Day

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA



"My Home"

He's pretty proud, that friend of yours, as he shows you through his new home and about the grounds. He takes you through every room and shows you each corner and nook and cranny. He proudly shows you his cozy den, his wife's sewing room and the kiddies' play room, and points out its advantage over having the youngsters play in the street. He explains to you that the entire house was built as he and his wife had planned it, and that every room was laid out to meet their wishes and requirements. He takes you about the grounds and shows you the fenced in yard where the little ones play. He tells you to sniff the roses in his wife's

little flower garden, and proudly exhibits a few feet of garden plot where he has planted some of their favorite vegetables. He's pretty happy and he has reason to be. He smiles with the true pride of ownership as he says "My Home."

There is now no reason why YOU can't have a home of your own—a home built as you've always dreamed a home should be—a home which is exactly in accordance with the wishes and needs of your family. Our plans for your home contemplate the building of an ideal home that you can pay for with about the same amount of money you pay out each month for rent, or probably a little less. You are losing money every day that you delay.

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